

Hair Oil.
A distinguished ARABIAN
oil universally in that
particular article with the la-
bor of man long to give
and preserve its beauty
duly the best Oil that
country for preventing
the roots, and makes
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WIS., HALLOWELL.
le Proprietor,
IS., Hallowell, Me.,
Paris, ——O. H. Paine,
way.—Joseph Nelson,
Little, Wood, & Co.
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have this day released
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selves after this date.

AG BOLSTER,

*21
notice to all concerned,
taken upon himself the
TAMPS,
faul, desirous, by giving
to request all persons who
ate, to make immediate
and thereon, to submit
LUVIN BUMPUSS.
*21

er, within, and for the
September, in the year
two—
state of Seth Copeland,
ed, having presented his
estate of deceased, and
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now give notice to all per-
sons that will be published 3
next printing at Paris,
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of October next, at ten
if they have, why
EMERY, Register.

EMERY, Register,
within, and for the
September, in the year of
two—

will and Testament
county, deceased, hav-
ing the estate of said

Il persons interested, by
published three weeks
at Paris, that they
held at Paris, in said
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they have, why the same

EMERY, Register.
21

EMERY, Register,
within and for the
September, in the year of
two—

the Estate of Simon
only, deceased, having
of the estate of said

o all persons interest-
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EMERY, Register.
21

EMERY, Register,
within and for the
September, in the year of
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widow of Daniel B.
ed, praying that her
real estate whereof said

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EMERY, Register.
21

EMERY, Register,
within and for the
September, in the year of
two—

the estate of Abel
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ersons interested, by
published three weeks
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held at Paris, in said
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EMERY, Register.
21

EMERY, Register,
within and for the
September, in the year of
two—

Widow of Burge-
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EMERY, Register.
21

EMERY, Register,
within and for the
September, in the year of
two—

ER, Register.
21

Oxford Democrat.

No. 24, Vol. 2, New Series.

Paris, Maine, Tuesday, October 18, 1842.

Old Series, No. 35, Vol. 9.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH BRITISH SPECIAL MISSION.

[CONTINUED.]

Lord Ashburton to Mr. Webster.

Washington, June 21, 1842.

Sir:—The letter you did me the honor of addressing me on the 17th inst. informed that you were now prepared and authorized to enter with me into the discussion of that portion of the difference between our two countries which relates to the north-eastern boundary; and we had, the following day, our first formal conference for this purpose, with a view to consider, in the first instance, the best mode of proceeding to arrive at what is so much desired by all parties—an amicable, and at the same time equitable, settlement of a controversy which, with the best intentions, the authorities of the two countries, for nearly half a century, have in vain endeavored to effect.

The result of this conference has been, that I have been invited by you to state generally my view of this case, and of the expectation of my Government; and although I am aware that in the ordinary practice of diplomatic intercourse I should expose myself to some disadvantage by so doing, I nevertheless do not hesitate to comply, premising only that the following observations are to be considered merely as memoranda for discussion, and not as formal propositions to have any binding effect, should our negotiation have the unfortunate fate of the many which have preceded it, of ending in disappointment.

I believe you are sufficiently aware of the circumstances which induced me personally to undertake the mission. If the part which, during a long life, I have taken in public affairs, is marked in any particular character, it has been an earnest, persevering desire to maintain peace, and to promote harmony between our two countries. My exertions were unavailingly employed to prevent the last unfortunate war, and have since been unremitting in watching any passing clouds which might at any time forebode its renewal. On the accession to power of the present ministers in England, perceiving the same wise and honorable spirit to prevail with them, I could not resist the temptation and the hope of being of some service to my country, and to our common race, at a time of life when no other cause could have had sufficient interest to draw me from a retirement better suited to my age and my inclination.

I trust, sir, that you will have received in the course of my hitherto informal communication with you, that I approach my duties generally, without any of those devices and manoeuvres which are supposed, I believe ignorantly, to be the useful tools of ordinary diplomacy. With a person of your penetration they would avail as little as they would with the intelligent public of the two great enlightened countries of whose interests we are treating. I know no other mode of acting than an open, plain dealing, and I therefore disregard, willingly, all the disadvantages of complying with the invitation given me to be the first to speak on this question of the eastern boundary.

But, though I remind you of this circumstance, I do not call on you to act upon it. On the contrary, I am willing that you should have the advantage in this settlement, both in the quantity and quality of this land. All I wish is, to call this fact in proof of my assertion, that the object of Great Britain was simply to claim that which was essential to her, and would form a convenient boundary, and to leave all the more material advantages of this bargain to the State of Maine.

I now come to the more immediate application of these principles, to a definite line of boundary; and looking at the map with reference to the sole object of Great Britain as already described, the line of the St. Johns, from where the north line of the St. Croix strikes it, up to some one of its sources, seems evidently to suit both parties, with the exception that I shall presently mention.

This line throws the waste and barren tract to Great Britain, and the rich and valuable lands to Maine; but it makes a good boundary, one which avoids collision and probable dispute; and for the reasons stated, we should be satisfied with it if it were not for the peculiar circumstances of a settlement formed on both sides of the St. Johns, from the mouth of the Madawaska up to that of Fish River.

The history and circumstances of this settlement are well known to you. It was originally formed from the French establishment in Acadia, and has been uninterruptedly under French or British dominion, and never under any other laws. The inhabitants have professed great apprehension of being surrendered by Great Britain, and have lately sent an earnest petition to the Queen deprecating that being done.

Farther, this settlement forms one united community all connected together, and living some on one side and some on the other side of the river, which forms a sort of high road between them.

It seems self-evident that no more inconvenient line of boundary could well be drawn than one which divides in two an existing municipality, inconvenient as well to the inhabitants themselves as to the authorities under which they are to live. There would be evident hardship, I might say cruelly, in separating this now happy and contented village, to say nothing of the bickerings and probable collisions likely to arise from taking in this spot the precise line of the river, which would under other circumstances satisfy us. Indeed,

I should consider such a separation of these industrious settlers, by placing them under separate laws and governments, a most harsh proceeding, and that we should thereby abandon the great object we should have in view, of the happiness and convenience of the people and fixing a boundary of the parties to the treaty of peace of 1783, however imperfectly those intentions may have been executed, to leave to Great Britain, by their description of boundaries, the whole of the waters of the river St. John. What line should

be taken to cover this difficulty I shall have to consider with you, but I cannot in any case abandon the obvious interests of the people. It will be seen by an inspection of the map, that it is not possible to meet this difficulty by making over to Maine the northern portion of this settlement, as that would be giving up by Great Britain the immediately adjoining communication with Canada, which is her principal object to preserve.

These observations dispose of those parts of the question which immediately concerns the State of Maine; but it may be well at the same time to state my views respecting the adjoining boundary of the States of New Hampshire, Vermont and New York, because they made part of the reference to the King of the Netherlands, and were indeed, the only part of the subject in dispute upon which a distinct decision was not given.

The question here at issue between the two countries was as to the correct determination of the parallel of latitude and the true source of the Connecticut river. Upon both these points decisions were pronounced in favor of Great Britain; and I might add that the case of America, as matter of right, was but feebly and doubtfully supported by her own authorities. I am nevertheless disposed to retrace under the jurisdiction of each government respectively, such inhabitants as have for a length of time been so living, and to whom a transfer of allegiance might be painful or distressing.

These are briefly the objects we have in view, and which we must now seek to reconcile to a practical division of the territory. Great Britain has no wish of aggrandizement for any general purpose of increased dominions, and you must be satisfied by the liberality with which I have professed myself ready to treat questions of boundaries in other quarters, where no considerations of practical convenience or fitness occur. I might further prove this by calling your attention to the fact, that of the land likely to come to us by any practicable settlement, nine tenths parts of it are, from the position and quality, wholly worthless. It can support no population, it grows even little timber, and can be of no service but as a boundary, for two distinct governments.

In considering on the map a division of the territory in question, this remarkable circumstance must be kept in mind, that a division of acres by their number would be a very unequal division of their value. The southern portion of this territory, the valley of the Aroostook, is represented to be one of the most beautiful and most fertile tracts of land in this part of the continent, capable of the highest state of cultivation and covered with fine timber; while the northern portion, with the exception of that small part comprised within the Madawaska settlement, before considered. It is believed that the settlers on the narrow strip, which would be transferred to Great Britain by rectifying the 45th parallel of latitude, which was formerly incorrectly laid down, are principally from the United States, and that their opinions and habits incline them to evince a preference to that form of Government, under which before the discovery of the error in question, they supposed themselves to be living.

The concession will, however, be made by Great Britain without reluctance, not only to mark the liberal and conciliatory spirit by which it is desired to distinguish these negotiations, but because the case is in some respects analogous to that of the Madawaska settlements, before considered. It is believed that the settlers on the narrow strip, which would be transferred to Great Britain by rectifying the 45th parallel of latitude, which was formerly incorrectly laid down, are principally from the United States, and that their opinions and habits incline them to evince a preference to that form of Government, under which before the discovery of the error in question, they supposed themselves to be living.

It cannot be desired by her Majesty to acquire any addition of territory under such circumstances, whatever may be the weight of her rights; but it will be observed that the same argument applies almost exactly to the Madawaska settlement, and justifies the reservation I am thus obliged to make. In these days the convenience and happiness of the people to be governed will ever be the chief guide to transactions of this description, between such Governments as those of Great Britain and the United States.

Before quitting this subject, I would observe that it is rumored that Major Graham, in his late survey of Maine, reports some deviation from the true north of the line from the head of the St. Croix towards the river St. Johns. I would here also propose to abide by the old line, long established, and from which the deviation by Major Graham is, I am told, inconsiderable, without at all doubting the accuracy and good faith of that very distinguished officer.

In stating the important concessions I am prepared to make on a final settlement of these boundaries, I am sensible that concessions to one State of this Union are not always to be made available for the satisfaction of any other; but you are aware that I am treating with the United States, and that for a long line of important boundaries, and that I cannot presume to enter on the question how this settlement might operate on, or be of any way compensated to, the different States of the confederacy.

I should, however, add my unfeigned belief that what I have proposed will appear reasonable with reference to the interests of State of Maine considered singly.

That the proposition, taken as a whole, will be satisfactory to the country at large, I can entertain no doubt.

I abstain from noticing here the boundaries further west, which I am prepared to consider and to settle, because they seem to form a part of a case which it will be more convenient to treat separately.

In the course of these discussions much anxiety has been expressed that Maine should be assured of some means of communication by the St. Johns more especially for the conveyance of her lumber. This subject I am very willing to consider, being sensible of the great importance of it to that State, and that the friendly and personal regulations between the neighboring countries cannot be better secured than by reciprocally providing for all their wants and interests.—

Lumber must for many years be the principal produce of the extensive valley of the Aroostook and of the southern borders of the St. Johns; and it is evident that this article of trade being worth any thing must mainly depend upon its having access to the sea through that river. It is farther evident that there can be no such access under any arrangement otherwise than by the consent of the Province of New Brunswick. It is my wish to seek an early opportunity of consulting with some person well acquainted with the commerce of that country, what can be done to give it the greatest possible freedom and extent.

I dwell on this circumstance at some length in justification of the necessity I am under of departing to this inconsiderable extent from the marked line of the River St. Johns. What line should

Maine in this respect, I would engage that on the final settlement of these differences, all lumber and produce of the forest of the tributary waters of the St. John's shall be received freely without duty and dealt with in every respect like the same articles of New Brunswick.

I cannot now say positively whether I may be able to go farther, but this seems to me what is principally required. Suggestions have at times

been thrown out of making the port and river of St. John's free to the two countries, but I think you will be sensible that this could not be done without some reciprocity for the trade of the St. John's in the ports of the United States, and that in endeavoring to regulate this, we should be embarked in an intricate question, much and often discussed between the two countries. It cannot

fail to occur to you that joint rights in the same harbors and waters must be a fruitful source of dissension, and that it behoves us to be careful not to sow the seeds of future differences in the settlement of those in our own day.

I have now stated, as I was desired to do, my views of the terms on which it appears to me that this settlement may be made. It must be sufficiently evident that I have not treated the settlement in the ordinary form of a bargain, when the party making the proposal leaves himself something to give up.

The case would not admit of this, even if I could bring myself so act. It would have been useless for me to ask what I know could not be yielded, and I can unsighly say, that, even if your vigilance did not forbid me to expect to gain any undue advantage over you, I should have no wish to do so. The treaty we have to make will be subjected to the scrutiny of a jealous and scrupulous public, and it would ill answer its main purpose of producing and perpetuating harmony and good will, if its provisions were not considered by good and reasonable men to make a just and equitable settlement of this long continued controversy.

Permit me, sir, to conclude with the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

ASHBURTON.

Hon. Daniel Webster, &c. &c.

Mr. Webster to Lord Ashburton.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, {
Washington, July 8, 1842. }

My Lord—Your notes of the 13th and 21st of June were duly received. In the first of those, you correctly say, that in our conference on the boundary question, we have both been of opinion that no advantage would be gained by resorting at this time to the discussion at length of the grounds on which each party considers its claims of right to rest. At the same time you deem it expedient, nevertheless, to offer some observations, calculated, in your judgment, to repel a supposed allegation, or suggestion, that this controversy only began in 1814; that up to that period the American claim was undisputed, and that the English claim as now set forth, is founded merely in motives of interest. Nothing is more natural than that your Lordship should desire to repel an imputation which would impeach the sincerity and good faith of your government, and all the weight which justice and candor require is given to your Lordship's observations in this respect.

It is not my purpose, nor do I think it pertinent to the occasion, to go into any consideration of the facts and reasoning presented to you, to show the good faith and sincerity of England, in the claim asserted by her. Any such discussion would be a departure from the question of right now subsisting between the two governments, and would be more especially unfit for an occasion in which the parties are approaching each other in a friendly spirit, with the hope of terminating the controversy by agreement. Following your Lordship's example, however, I must be permitted to say that few questions have ever arisen under this government, in regard to which a stronger or more general conviction was felt that the country was in the right, than this question of the northeastern boundary. To say nothing of the sentiment of the government and people more directly interested, whose opinions may be supposed capable of bias, both Houses of Congress after full and repeated considerations, have affirmed the validity of the American claim, by a unanimous vote.

In stating the important concessions I am prepared to make on a final settlement of these boundaries, I am sensible that concessions to one State of this Union are not always to be made available for the satisfaction of any other; but you are aware that I am treating with the United States, and that for a long line of important boundaries, and that I cannot presume to enter on the question how this settlement might operate on, or be of any way compensated to, the different States of the confederacy.

It should, however, add my unfeigned belief that what I have proposed will appear reasonable with reference to the interests of State of Maine considered singly.

That the proposition, taken as a whole, will be satisfactory to the country at large, I can entertain no doubt.

I abstain from noticing here the boundaries further west, which I am prepared to consider and to settle, because they seem to form a part of a case which it will be more convenient to treat separately.

In the course of these discussions much anxiety has been expressed that Maine should be assured of some means of communication by the St. Johns more especially for the conveyance of her lumber. This subject I am very willing to consider, being sensible of the great importance of it to that State, and that the friendly and personal regulations between the neighboring countries cannot be better secured than by reciprocally providing for all their wants and interests.—

Lumber must for many years be the principal produce of the extensive valley of the Aroostook and of the southern borders of the St. Johns; and it is evident that this article of trade being worth any thing must mainly depend upon its having access to the sea through that river. It is farther evident that there can be no such access under any arrangement otherwise than by the consent of the Province of New Brunswick. It is my wish to seek an early opportunity of consulting with some person well acquainted with the commerce of that country, what can be done to give it the greatest possible freedom and extent.

Without trenching too much on the vital regulation of the two countries. But, in the meantime, in order to meet at once the urgent wishes of the St. Johns and the Restigouche are rivers falling into the Atlantic Ocean in the sense of the treaty, then the rule of just interpretation is, that if one element or one part in the description be uncertain, it is to be explained by others which are certain, if there be such others.

Now there is no doubt as to rivers which fall into the St. Lawrence. They are certain, and to their sources the north line is to run, since at their source the highlands required by the treaty do certainly exist. And departing from the rule just prescribed to myself, I will remind your lordship that the joint commissioners and the agents of the two governments in 1817, in giving the surveyors instructions for finding these highlands, directed them, in terms, to proceed upon a due north line, "till they should arrive at some one of the streams connected with the river St. Lawrence," and then to explore the highlands from that point to the northwesternmost head of the Connecticut river. It is indisputable that a line run according to their instructions, thus given by the commissioners and agents of both governments, would give to the United States all that they have at any time claimed.

4. It is certain that by the treaty the eastern boundary of the United States, from the head of the St. Croix, is to be a due north and

ship will have an opportunity of perusing a paper addressed to me by the commissioners of Maine, which strongly presents the subject on other grounds and in other lights.

I am now to consider your Lordship's note of the 21st June. Before entering upon this, I have the President's instructions to say, that he fully appreciates the motives which induce your lordship, personally to undertake your present mission; that he is quite aware that your public life has been distinguished by efforts to maintain peace and harmony between the two countries; that he quite well recollects that your exertions were employed to prevent the late war, and that he doubts not the sincerity of your declaration that nothing could have drawn you from your retirement and induced you to engage in your present undertaking, but the hope of being of service to your country and to our common race.

And I have had the utmost pleasure, my lord, in acknowledging the frankness, candor, and plain dealing, which have characterized your official intercourse with this Government, nor am I permitted or inclined to entertain any doubt of your lordship's entire conviction, as expressed by yourself, as to the merits of the controversy and the difficulties of the case. The question before us is, whether these confident opinions, on both sides, of the rightful nature and just strength of our respective claims, will permit us, while we desire to preserve harmony and a disposition to yield liberally to mutual convenience so strongly incites us, to come together and unite on a line by agreement.

It appears to be your lordship's opinion that the line of the St. Johns, from the point where the north line from the St. Croix strikes that river, up to some one of its sources, evidently suits both parties, with an exception, however, of that part of the Madawaska settlement which is on the south side of the St. Johns, which you propose should be included within the British territory.

That on a line by agreement of the St. Johns, for some distance upwards from its intersection by the line running north from the St. Croix, would be a very convenient boundary for the two parties, is readily admitted; but it is a very important question how far up, and to which of the sources of this river this line should extend. Above Madawaska, the course of this river turns to the south, and stretches away towards the sources of the Penobscot, leaving far to the north the line of communication between New Brunswick and Canada. The line departs from the St. Johns altogether near Madawaska, and keeping principally upon the left or north bank of the Madawaska, and proceeding by the way of the Temiscouata lake, reaches the St. Lawrence at the mouth of the river Du Loup.

There are, then, two important subjects for consideration.

First. Whether the United States can agree to cede, relinquish, or cease to claim, any part of the territory west of the north line from the St. Croix and south of the St. John's. I think it would be convenient to say, at once, that we see insurmountable objections to admitting the line to come southward of the river. This consideration may be important enough to justify a departure from what would otherwise be desirable, and the running of the line at some distance South of the Madawaska, observing natural monuments where it may be practicable, and thus leaving the whole valley of the Madawaska on the British side.

The United States, therefore, upon the adjustment of proper equivalents, would not object to a natural boundary, and in this part of it, to run in a convenient direction. It is a line always clear and indisputable. If we depart from it, where shall we find another boundary equally natural, equally clear, and conforming to the same general course? A departure from the line of river, moreover, would open new questions about equivalents, which it would probably be found impracticable to settle. If your lordship was at liberty, as I understand you not to be, to cede the whole or a part of the territory, commonly called the strip, lying East of the North line, and West of the St. Johns, considerations might be found in such a cession, possibly, for some new demarcation. West of the North line and South of the river. Such a line as has been now described would secure to England a free intercourse between Canada and New Brunswick; and with the navigation of the St. John's yielded to the U. States, would appear to meet the wants of all parties.

Your lordship's proposition in regard to the navigation is viewed as just, and as constituting, as far as it may go, a natural equivalent. Probably the use of the river for the transportation of the products of the forest grown on the line, would be equally advantageous to both parties, and therefore, in granting it, no sacrifice of British interest would be incurred. A conviction of this, together with their confidence in the validity of their own claims, is very likely to lead the two States immediately concerned, to consider their relinquishment of the lands north of the line in the light of a mere cession. It need not be denied that, to secure this privilege, and to have a right to enjoy it, free from tax, or other liability or inabilitas, is an object of considerable importance to the people of Maine.

Your Lordship suggests the inconvenience of dividing a municipality by a line of national boundary; and certainly there is force in the observation; but if, departing from the river, we were willing to surrender to the U. S. Rouse's Point and all the territory heretofore supposed to be within the boundaries of New Hampshire, Vermont and N. York, but what a correct ascertainment of the forty sixth parallel of North latitude, shows to be included within the British line. This concession is, no doubt, of some value. If made, its benefits would entire partly to these States, and partly to the U. S.; and none of its particular interests of Maine and Massachusetts.

If regarded, therefore, as a part of the equivalent for the manner of adjusting the Northeastern boundary, these two last mentioned States would, perhaps, expect that the value, if it could be ascertained, should be paid to them. On this point further consideration may be necessary.

If in other respects we should be able to agree on a boundary, the points to which you refer, connected with the ascertainment of the head of the Connecticut, will be attended to, and Capt. Talcott, who made the exploration in that quarter, will be ready to communicate the result of his observations.

I have the honor to be, with distinguished consideration, your obedient servant,

DANIEL WEBSTER.
Lord Ashburton, &c. & c.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

POLITICAL RANCOR.

No sentiment or feeling is more enduring than the rancor of a tory. It can neither be worn out, washed out, or burnt out. It endures while life remains—unrelenting, unmitigated, unmitigable. A tory believes himself superior to all but tories; he claims exclusive privileges, and denies them to all but his own order;—and he despises all who have them not, and he hates all who would take them away. Hence contempt and hatred are the predominant, governing sentiments of a tory; and, under their influence, he necessarily becomes malignant, vituperative, cruel, reckless, of reputation or life, regardless of the suffering which he inflicts upon those whom he despises and hates. English and American history furnishes abundant evidence of this character in tories. In the wars between right and privilege, in the reign of Charles I., the *cavaliers*, or nobility, (of course tories,) acquired an infamous celebrity for the remorseless cruelty with which they trampled upon property, character, life, every other right, in the *round-heads* or republicans.

In every subsequent struggle between privilege and right, the aristocracy of England have exhibited the same malignity, the same rancor, the same cruelty of temper, the same disregard of character and life, the same fiendish exultation in defaming, robbing, imprisoning, killing the advocates of human rights, which characterized their barbarous predecessors in the days of Charles I. During our revolutionary war, the cruelties inflicted by the British aristocracy upon the rebels were almost as atrocious as those which marked the desolating march of Jenghis Khan or Timour. At the commencement of the French revolution, when democratic principles began to spread in England, the aristocracy exhibited as much ferocity against such innovation as had ever characterized tories in any Anglo-Saxon struggle between right and right. Hence the numerous trials for treason, the numerous hangings, imprisonments, and transportations, which signalized the sanguinary and profligate reign of Charles III. We pronounce this reign profligate, because while the manners and habits of that monarch and his consort were correct enough, those of his children, and of the "upper classes" of his time were as thoroughly debased as those of the French court in the reign of Louis XV.

ANOTHER DEVELOPMENT.

The Madisonian of Saturday says that a number of the *Weekly Ohio State Journal* has found its way to us by mistake—and an awkward mistake, it seems to us, to have been. The envelope was endorsed "Madisonian," but on the inside it was directed to a certain paper in the State of New York. Well, along the margin we find the following precious piece of intelligence, in pencil mark: "Be cautious how you let on Ohio. We are laying a great deal of pipe—7,000 Kentuckians—2,500 Hoosiers—700 Wolverines, and a thousand or too of all sorts of varmient. This is a great country, and Tom Corwin is a great man. It won't do for us to be beat." The name of the New York paper we do not give—it may be seen in our sanctum.

LAWRENCE BEQUEST. We learn from the New Hampshire Patriot that a gentleman of Merrimack county, has made a bequest of \$20,000, to be applied, after his decease, in the following manner:

"Of the interest arising from the fund, \$300 is to be given annually to the person who shall compose the best essay advocating the total abolition of paper money, and the adoption of a pure metallic currency; and \$300 is to be given annually to the person who shall compose the best essay advocating free trade and direct taxation, the total abolition of all impost duties and tariff laws, and the support of government by direct taxes, laid mainly on property. Upon the demise of the wife of the devisee, the estate bequeathed to her will go into this fund, and so will the re-pective portions of his two children in case either or both die before reaching twenty one years of age. This accession to the fund will increase it to about \$50,000. It is then provided that the whole amount of the bequest shall be given to the school fund of that state of the Union which shall first permanently abolish and exclude paper money, and adopt a pure metallic currency."

Longevity. A most remarkable case of longevity, in cold rigid New England, is that of John Gilley, of Augusta, Me., who died a few days since, at the venerable age of 124. He married at the age of 80, a girl of 18 years old, by whom he had ten children, the youngest of whom, at his death, was more than 100 years younger than his father. He was of Irish origin, but a native born citizen of Maine. His hair was a pure silver white, a small lock of which was exhibited to us, a day or two since, by a gentleman who had it from his physician.

A short time before his death it turned black. His teeth were perfect and sound to within a short period of his death. So remarkable a man was he in his day, that he was a subject of curiosity to all who visited that section of the country where he resided. The late Dr. Harris was of that number. The late Gov. Gore of this Commonwealth, while on a tour to Maine, paid him a visit and gave him a dollar for every year of his life.

Boston Transcript.

Many a poor fellow whose reputation has justly suffered, can bear testimony to the truth of the following:

"To acquiesce under a report, in silence, said Tristram Shandy, "is to acknowledge it openly—as least in the opinion of one half of the world; and to make a bustle in contradicting it is to affirm it as strongly in the opinion of the other half."

Use of a Log Cabin. The N. York Commercial says a herd of buffaloes from the West arrived in that city last Saturday, and were lodged at the Log Cabin in Broadway. Better have buffaloes than Ohio Baers there.

Native Eloquence.—"Feller citizens," said a warm admirer of "Old Tammie," and "Brother Jones," the other day, at a gathering in Galion, Ohio, "we are the best people in the world; why, gents, we are praving poker with the crown recorder of the city of New York, and lately, on heads of Europe, Holland, and a large part of France, says that he began his political career as a Federalist—as were all the respectable and, pair! But what was Dick Johnson at the battle of Turkey—going his thousands better on Harry Jones, men of that time. Here is a declaration of the Thanes? He was up to his knees in blood and mud—tearing the laurels from the lion's mouth, to feed the unfledged eagles of Cobumbi! Let's liquor!"

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

P A R I S, OCTOBER 18, 1842.

"To what a pitiable condition has our poor country become reduced! The administration of its affairs was conducted with decency and even dignity by Jackson and Van Buren, compared with the present disgraceful career of John Tyler and company."—N. Haven Palladium.

The above honest confession we cut from one of the most thorough-going whig journals in the country—it is just as we anticipated. As the whigs come to their senses they will admit that the administration of Jackson, which they characterized as tyrannical and disastrous to the country, was "conducted with decency and even dignity, compared with the present disgraceful administration which they brought into power—but why do they attribute all the disgrace which their administration has brought upon the country to Tyler? Have they not succeeded in carrying every measure under Tyler, save one, which they anticipated before "Old Tip's" death. Have they not repealed the Sub-Treasury? passed the Bankrupt Law? Distributed the proceeds of our Public Domain among the States? Given a protective Tariff to the Manufacturer, and had every opportunity, with the professed aid of the Democratic party, to reform abuses and retrench the expenditure of the Government. And what has been the effect of their measures, thus far, upon the country? Has it not cost the people EIGHT OR TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS MORE a year for whigs to administer the Government, than for Democrats?

Have not the length of the Sessions of Congress nearly doubled? Does the husbandman get his promised reward for his labor by any increase of prices upon his produce or his stock? Does wool bear a higher price by the operation of the new Tariff law, which admits nine-tenths of all the wool imported into the country free of duty, than it did three or four years since under the "railroad policy of loco-focism?" In fact, the whigs have had every thing their own way for the last two years, and the more honest ones are now compelled to admit that the Administrations of Jackson and Van Buren were conducted with decency and dignity, while the one of their own creating most ends at a tug in disgracing themselves and the country.

MARYLAND REDEEMED!

The Coons rowed up Salt River!

The Baltimore papers of Sunday give the final result of the election in Maryland, by which it will be seen that there is on joint ballot a DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY OF SIX! in St. Mary there is a between the highest democratic candidate and the lowest coon. This result is the more gratifying as it secures us a Democratic Senator to Congress, in place of Mr. Kerr, whose term expires on the 4th of March next.

Last year the federal coons had a majority on joint ballot of four, giving a Democratic net gain from last year of TEN MEMBERS.

GREAT FIRE IN PORTLAND.

This city, says the Portland American, was visited on Wednesday night last by the most destructive fire it has experienced since that in Green Street some sixteen or seventeen years since. The fire commenced in a Cabinet Ware House of Mr. Geo. Clark on Congress St. formerly Main Street, which was wholly consumed. Among the great number of buildings destroyed were ten dwelling houses. Loss estimated at \$30,000.

REVOLUTIONARY Relics. Col. Beckman, of Long Island, has left with the Editor of the N. Y. Herald, the identical papers and documents which were found in the boot of Major Andre, the British Spy, at the time of his capture. It will be remembered that the discovery of these papers exposed the treason of Arnold and saved the American army at West Point, and perhaps the liberties of the country.

The report, which appeared in the Boston papers a week or two since, that F. O. J. Smith had received the appointment of Postmaster at Portland, is not yet confirmed. We hope for the honor of the country that this political Judas will not receive his thirty pieces of silver to reward him for his perfidy to the Democratic party.

The "coon" party express much dissatisfaction at the "clambakes" now fashionable in the neighborhood of the King's Chartered Plantation. Not only have they disappointed the people in their expectation of roast beef, but they envy them the luxury of a few clams. Great friends of the people those "coons."

Diagras. The Coos County Democrat states, that the Statesman, a whig paper published in New Hampshire, in a brief notice of the death of President Tyler's late wife, makes the following sneering remarks:

"We could not, with more sincere regret, have announced the fact, had God, in his Providence, have seen fit to have sent his messenger a little nearer the President's bosom."

Gen. Cass. The last Boston Post, contains an extract from a letter to the editor dated Paris, Sept. 17. It states the following:

"The settlement of our difficulties with France has taken from the government the motives which induced the President to advise Gen. Cass to remain in France, and he gladly embraces the occasion to return to his country and his friends. He will leave Paris for America, by the way of Liverpool and Boston, as soon as he can get formal permission."

For a Day of Mourning festival, fine and abundant, and in the course of time, the people should be heartily gratified.

In view thereof, in accordance with custom, I have appointed the November next, GIVING AND RECEIVING DAY.

The people of this nation abstain from public places on that day, in token of respect to the dead.

And while the enjoyment of republicanism is our obligation, our obligations are upon us to bounties of a kind to the suffering humanity.

Gives at the eighth day of November, in the year of the

By the Governor PHILLIP C.

Delaware. A 5th inst., for the county in the S. the whigs sweep.

The Rhode Islanders voluntarily tendered Anthony and Peleg Clark, their government.

There is a plan to build a long fad of coons' especially benefit.

They are upon the coons' fad of coons' especially benefit.

With a view to the

upon the coons' fad of coons' especially benefit.

With a view to the

and ends of all the coons' fad of coons' especially benefit.

With a view to the

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"Feller citizens," said a Frenchman, "and 'Brother' at a gathering in Gal-
fray, "Polar citizens, whar-
tale of the Thames!—
ing power with the crown-
land, and a large part of
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Jack Johnson at the battle
was up to his knees in
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unshedded eagles of Co-

DEMOCRAT.

B E R 18, 1842.

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krupt Law? Distributed
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with the proffered aid of the
abuses and retrench the
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res, thus far, upon the coun-
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RS MORE a year for whigs
ment, than for Democrats?—
Sessions of Congress near-
uslander get his promised
any increase of prices upon
? Does wool bear a higher
the new Tariff law, which
the wool imported into the
it did three or four years
policy of "coo-cooism"? In
it is ladies and gentlemen! Just enough left
to build a "log cabin." As the federal whigs are
fond of "coons" and "cabins," we will build this for their
especial benefit. It will be seen it is "To Let."
Alack! Poor whiggery!

STATE OF MAINE.

By THE GOVERNOR.

A PROCLAMATION

For a Day of Public Thanksgiving and Prayer.
The lapse of another year since our last thanksgiving festival, finds us rejoicing over a fruitful season and abundant crops—the general prevalence of health, and in the continued enjoyment of the blessings of peace. The means of education are everywhere enjoyed. Religion is shedding her benign and healthful influences over society. Our people are enterprising, industrious, and frugal; possessing a State, abounding in all the elements of unlimited prosperity.

Thus signalized, how proper it is, that as a people we should unitedly offer up the tribute of deep and heartfelt gratitude to the Author of all good.

In view therefore, of our unnumbered blessings, and in accordance with a time honored and beautiful custom, I have appointed, with the advice of the Executive Council, THURSDAY, the SEVENTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, as a day for PUBLIC THANKSGIVING AND PRAISE.

The people of the State are therefore requested to abstain from unnecessary labor and improper recreation on that day, and to assemble in their respective places of public worship, to engage in religious exercises suited to the occasion.

And while thanking our Heavenly Father for the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty—for the blessing of republican institutions, let us not be unmindful of our obligations to disseminate and extend the principles upon which they rest. While enjoying the bounties of a kind Providence, let us not forget those who are less favored; but may our sympathies be alive to the sufferings, and our hands open to the wants, of humanity.

GIVEN at the COUNCIL CHAMBER in AUGUSTA, this eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two; and in the sixty-seventh year of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN FAIRFIELD,

By THE GOVERNOR.

PHILLIP C. JOHNSON, Secretary of State.

Delaware. At the election for Inspectors, on the 5th inst., for the first time, the democrats carried every county in the State. At the election last preceding, the whigs swept the whole State.

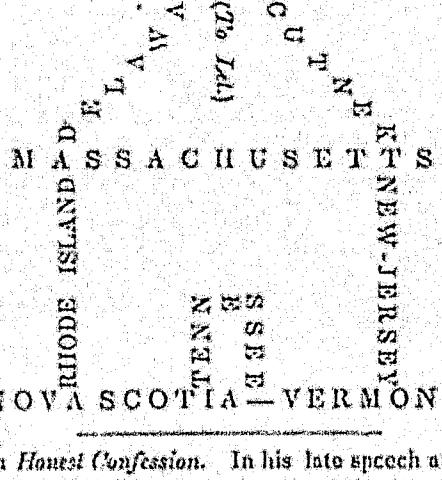
The largest ox ever known in the United States, is that raised by P. N. Rust, at Syracuse, N. York. It weighs 4100 lbs.

The Rhode Island Herald says that J. Q. Adams voluntarily tendered his services in defense of Messrs. Anthony and Pierce, charged with treason against the charter government of Rhode Island.

FEDERAL WHIG PYRAMID.

There it ladies and gentlemen! Just enough left to build a "log cabin." As the federal whigs are fond of "coons" and "cabins," we will build this for their especial benefit. It will be seen it is "To Let."

Alack! Poor whiggery!



NOVASCOTIA—VERMONT.

In Honest Confession. In his late speech at Faneuil Hall, Mr. Webster makes the following honest admission in relation to the character and principles, (or rather of want of principles,) of the party which floated into power on the hard cider flood of 1840:

"They [the whigs] came into power not all agreed upon what course it was expedient to pursue. In 1810 from the extremes of all parties—the ultra States-right man and the ultra Federalist, the warm tariff and the equally warm anti-tariff man—all came together in a spirit of conciliation, of harmony, of union."

With such a motley crew, consisting of the odds and ends of all parties and factions, destitute of principles, but eager for the spoils and "being not at all agreed upon what course it was expedient to pursue," who can wonder that they should have made a wreck of the ship of State; and should now be found quarreling about the plunder.—Age.

A bearer of dispatches from Santa Anna has arrived at Washington. It is understood that as soon as Santa Anna received Mr. Webster's letter, he sent for Waddy Thompson, and told him he was surprised that any thing he had written had been converted into a menace—that he entertained the greatest respect for the United States, &c.

Not so bad. A printer in New York dunned one of his patrons for money. The patron flew into a passion and challenged the printer to fight, declaring if he did not he would whip him the next day. The printer replied that he would not fight until his bill was paid, as no man in his senses would go out to shoot against his own money. The patron, finding he had got "into a close snap," paid the bill, and did not say a word about the fighting.

The Madisonian having recently declared that John Tyler is "every inch a Roman," the wit of the Louisville Journal remarks that it is not so; that the Captain is only two inches a Roman—viz. his nose!

Gougo's Banking Journal says that within the last two years there had been 154 bank failures including branches, and involving capital of more than one hundred millions of dollars.

John Smith has said many good things, and among the rest, that a newspaper is like a wife, because every man ought to have one of his own.

S. D. LANGTREE, Esq., one of the original editors and proprietors of the Democratic Review, died at his residence in Virginia, a few days since, in the 31st year of his age. He was a native of Ireland.

Extraordinary Mechanical Invention.—At a late meeting of the British Association in Manchester, "the lion of the exhibition," was a machine for the working, or forging of iron, steel, &c. This truly surprising machine is quite portable, occupying only a space of 3 by 4 feet, and is purely original in principle, as well as practical in its application. It may be worked by steam or water power, and when moved by the former, as was the case at the exhibition, it made 650 blows, or impressions per minute. There are five or six sets of what may be termed anvils and swages in the machine, each varying in the size. The speed and correctness with which the machine completes its work, is perfectly astonishing, and must be seen in order that its capabilities, in this respect may be duly appreciated; for instance, when it was put into motion for the purpose of producing what is known as a roller, with a coupling square upon it (and which had to be afterwards turned and flattened) the thing was accomplished in fifty seconds, of course at one heat, to the astonishment of the bystanders. But what appeared as the most extraordinary part of the affair, was, that the coupling square was produced direct from the machine, so mathematically correct, that no labor can make it more.—The machine will perform the labor of three men and their assistants or strikers, and not only so, but complete its work in a vastly superior manner to that executed by manual labor. For engineers, machine makers, smiths in general, bolt and screw makers, or for any description of work, parallel or taper, it is most specially adapted; and for what is technically known as reducing, it cannot possibly have a successful competitor—in proof of which it may be stated, that a piece of round iron, 1 3/4 inches in diameter, was reduced to square of 3 1/8 inches, 2 feet 5 inches long at one heat. The merit of this invention belongs, it is said, to a gentleman at Bolton, of the name of Ryder.

A STAR GONE DOWN. On the afternoon of the 2d inst., at Bennington, Vt. that eminent divine—that eloquent champion of freedom—WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING, expired, in the 63d year of his age. Dr. Channing was a native of Newport, R. I. He graduated at Cambridge in 1793, and was ordained pastor of the Federal street society Boston, June 1803. For nearly forty years he discharged the duties of his high office, and never, perhaps, were the ministrations of a pastor more acceptable to his people than were his. His death is a national loss.

Portland Trans.

The last case of absence of mind that we have heard of, was the foreman of the St. Louis Grand Jury, now in session. It appears that a beautiful lady was summoned to answer some questions, and on her entrance he was so struck with her elegant and graceful appearance that he became a little confused, and after administering the oath, as usual, instead of presenting the Bible, he drew up his face in the most fascinating manner, and said, "Now kiss me, ma'am." He never discovered his error until the whole jury burst out into a roar of laughter.

Look Out.—Look out for counterfeit gold half eagles. The counterfeit has the mouth of the eagle shut; on the genuine the mouth is partly open.

MARRIED.

In Canton, on the 9th inst. by Wm. K. Kimball, Esq. Mr. Stillman Hayford to Miss Hannah Beard. Mr. Isaac B. Fuller to Miss Lydia B. Phillips, all of C. Parsonson, Mr. Calvin Chapman, of Bethel, to Miss Lucy B. Emerson.

In Norway, by Rev. C. Soule, Mr. Hiram W. Dearing, of Portland, to Miss Elizabeth P. Reed, of Norway.

THE undersigned respectfully represent, that the County road leading from the Widow John P. Smith's house in Denmark in Isaac Dyer's house in Baldwin in the County of Cumberland is very circuitous and hilly, and by laying out a new road from said Widow Smith's house and running in a southerly direction in the most practical place to intersect the town road leading by Isaac Dyer's house in said Denmark, and to continue on or near said road last mentioned in a southerly direction to near the head of Great Hancock Pond, to the northerly line of Lot No. 19 in the town of Sebago, which is the County line between the Counties of Oxford and Cumberland, and from thence to continue in the most practical route in a southerly direction, crossing said Lot No. 19, and on, by or near Chandler Davis' and James Bab's Farms in said Sebago in the County of Cumberland, to intersect the County Road near the Town House in said Sebago, and from thence to make such alterations in said County road last mentioned as in your opinion see fit and proper in the most practical places until you intersect the County road leading from Hiram Bridge (so called) to Standish corner, near said Isaac Dyer's house in said Baldwin in the County of Cumberland, and to continue on or near said road—We therefore request your Hon. Board to examine said roads as soon as may be, and cause the same to be located if your Honors see cause.

Dated at Denmark, August 27, 1842.

NATHANIEL HEAD, & 80 others.

ST. STATE OF MAINE,

OXFORD, ss:

Court of County Commissioners, September Term, 1842.

ON the Petition aforesaid, satisfactory evidence having been received that the petitioners are responsible and ought to be heard touching the matter set forth in said Petition, It is Ordered, That the County Commissioners of the County of Cumberland be requested to meet the Commissioners of this County at the house of the Widow J. P. Smith in said Denmark in said County of Oxford, on Tuesday, the twenty-second day of November next, at ten o'clock A. M. for the purpose of proceeding to view the route mentioned in said Petition; immediately after which view a hearing of the parties and their witnesses will be had, and such further measures taken in the premises as the Commissioners shall judge to be proper. And it is further ordered, that notice be given to all persons and corporations interested, of the time, place, and purposes of said meeting, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order thereon to be served upon the Chairman of the County Commissioners of said county of Cumberland, & upon the respective clerks of towns which said contemplated route passes, and also posted up in three places in each of said towns, and published in the Age, being the public newspaper issued by the printer to the State, and in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed in the County of Oxford, and in the Eastern Argus, a newspaper printed in the County of Cumberland, all of said notices to be served, posted up, and published thirty days at least before the time of said meeting, that all corporations and persons interested may attend and be heard if they see cause.

Attest: J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of the Petition and Order of Court thereon.

Attest: J. G. COLE, Clerk.

3w21

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

TURNER-VILLAGE, ME.

BLANKS

For sale at this Office.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BY virtue of a decree of the District Court of the United States, for the District of Maine, will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION.

at the dwelling house of ZACHARY CAREY, in the town of Oxford, on the SEVENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following described property, belonging to the estate of said Carey, viz.—

All the right which Zachary Carey had in equity to redeem 52 acres of land and buildings thereon situated in the town of Oxford and occupied by said Carey, the same being mortgaged to Thomas Carey.

All the right which Zachary Carey had in equity to redeem 1 Horse and 1 Waggon mortgaged to Thomas Carey.

All the right which Zachary Carey had in equity to redeem 1/2 acre of land and buildings thereon situated in the town of Oxford and occupied by said Carey, the same being mortgaged to Thomas Carey.

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All the right which Zachary Carey had in equity

**BEFORE THE AMERICAN PUBLIC
NEARLY SEVEN YEARS.**

Benj. min Brandreth's Pills.

THIS vegetable and truly innocent medicine removes the excesses of Disease in the body, and of those whose power of cure is entirely lost. Where human means can avail, there scarcely is any complaint, or form of sickness, that the **BRANDRETH PILLS** do not relieve and generally cure. Although these pills produce a known effect, that effect is not to prostrate the body, as with other medicines, but the frame is invigorated by the removal of the cause of weakness, the morbid, the vitiated humors from the blood.

Harmless in themselves, they merely

ASSIST NATURE

To throw out the occasion of sickness from the body, and they require no alteration in the diet or clothing.

In fact, the human body is better able to sustain without injury, the inclemency of the weather, while under the influence of this **INFECTION DESTROYER, DISEASE ERADICATOR MEDICINE**, than at any other time.

The importance of Brandreth's Pills for seamen and travellers is, therefore, self evident.

By the timely use of this Medicine how much anxiety and sickness might we not prevent! Cold, Bilious affections, Typhus, Scarlet and fevers of all kinds, would be unknown! But where sickness does exist, let no time be lost, let the **BRANDRETH PILLS** be at once sent for, that the remedy may be applied, without further loss of time.

TO BE REMEMBERED

That Brandreth's Pills have stood a seven years' test, in the United States.

They are a vegetable and innocent medicine, yet all powerful for the removal of disease, whether chronic or recent infections, or otherwise.

They purify the blood, and stay the further progress of disease in the human body.

That, in many cases, where the dreadful ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where to all appearance, no human means could save life, have patients by the use of these pills, been restored to good health; the devouring disease having been completely eradicated.

That a DEATH BLOW has been struck upon counte-
rfeits, READ WHAT FOLLOWS.

Security to the patrons of Brandreth's Pills.

NEW LABELS.
The New Labels on a single Box of the Genuine
Brandreth's Pills, contain

LE 5 0 6 3 LETTERS!!!!

In consequence of the great variety of Counterfeits of Brandreth's Pills, and which, in many instances, so nearly resemble in outward appearance the genuine of the old style, as often to deceive the unwary; Doctor Brandreth, acting under a sense of duty to the public, has employed those celebrated artists, Mr. Wright & Duran, who have succeeded producing at great cost these New Labels, of steel, of extreme difficulty of execution, and of complicated a-
lphabetical arrangement, and are considered a masterpiece by judges a master-piece in the art of engraving.

The Border of the top, and also of the under label, is composed of the most elaborate and classic patterns of lace-work. To crown the climax of these beautiful labels, the paper upon which they are printed is previously printed with Red Ink, after a design so exquisite and minute as to DEFY competition; the top and the under label each contain the words "B E N J . B R A N D R E T H ' S P I L L S ", written in red ink nearly two hundred times—the top & under label containing, therefore, upwards of five thousand letters.

There is also upon the top & the under, and the side label, two signatures of Dr. Brandreth; one being his regular signature thus—B. Brandreth; and the other his initials of the writing of Dr. Brandreth, to imitate which is forgery.

The Brandreth Pills having these labels upon them, can be relied upon as the true and genuine.

**Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office, 211 Broadway, N. Y.
18, HANOVER STREET, 19,
BOSTON.**

Sub-Agents in Oxford County will be supplied by Mr. John O. Langley, my only travelling Agent in Maine—or by ordering from my Principal N. E. Office, 19, HANOVER STREET, 19—BOSTON.

NEVER think to procure GENUINE BRANDRETH PILLS in Oxford County but of the following regular Agents for their sale.

PARIS, THOMAS CROCKER,
Paris, N. Alanson Briggs & Co.
Paris Cage, C. F. Kittredge.
Albany, Jacob H. Lovejoy & Co.
Bethel, Ira C. Kimball.
" E. M. Carter.
Washington Bray, Washington.

Buckfield, Artemas Wells & Co.
Canton, J. M. Docton.
Denmark, Gibson & Ingalls.
Disfield, I. N. & C. Stanley.
Fryeburg, H. C. Burwell.
Hartford, Winslow Hall.
Hiram, John V. Hubbard.
Livermore, Samuel R. Nason.
" Jefferson Coolidge.
Kelsey & Kimball, Kelsey & Kimball.
Britton & Washburn, Britton & Washburn.
Jones, James Walker.
W. Goodnow, W. Goodnow.
Clarke & Durrell, Clarke & Durrell.
John Hiram, Joshua Graham.
Otis C. Bolster, Otis C. Bolster.
Alvin Bolster, Alvin Bolster.
Benjamin Nevers, Benjamin Nevers.
Mitchell & Bradford, Mitchell & Bradford.
Philo Clark, Philo Clark.
Ezekiel Martin, Ezekiel Martin.
Abel Houghton, Abel Houghton.
Joham Goodnow, Joham Goodnow.

BRANDRETH, M. D.
Sole Proprietor of Brandreth's U. V. Pills.
April 1, 1842.

LEWIS' ARABIAN HAIR OIL.

The knowledge of this highly esteemed Oil by the subscriber, it is used almost universally in that country, and in France is a popular article with the ladies and young men to make the hair grow long, to give it healthy and lively appearance, and preserve its beauty to an advanced age. It is decidedly the best Oil that was ever used in this or any other country for preventing the hair from coming off, giving life to the roots, and making it grow long and soft. It also darkens it and gives a beautiful gloss.

ROBERT B. LEWIS, HALLOWELL.
Prepared and sold by the sole Proprietor,

SAMUEL ADAMS, Hallowell, Me.
Agents—Hubbard & Marple, Paris—O. H. Paine,
South Paris—G. J. Ordway, Norway—Joseph Nelson,
Waterville—J. E. Ladd, Augusta—Little Wood, &
Winthrop.

Emancipation.

I HEREBY give notice that I have this day resold to my son, JOHN A. BOLSTER, all claim to his services and earnings, during his minority—that he shall claim none of his earnings, nor interfere with any of his contracts—or pay any of his debts after this date.

ISAAC BOLSTER.

Witness—Levi Whitman, Norway, July 5th, 1842.

WILLIAM B. BENNETT,

Attorney at Law,

BUCKFIELD, Me.

Having been supplied with all necessary papers, I am now ready to assist those who purpose to avail themselves of the provisions of the Bankrupt Law. Any business under said Act entrusted to him will be faithfully attended to.

March 3, 1842.

**A NATURAL REMEDY,
Suited to our constitutions, and competent to the cure of
every curable disease, will be found in**

**Wright's Indian Vegetable
PILLS,**

Of the North American College of Health.

These extraordinary Pills are composed of Plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil; and are therefore, better adapted to our constitutions than medicines concocted from foreign drugs however well they may be compounded; and the **INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS** are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth

Subject to but one DISEASE,

viz; corrupt humors, and that said medicine cures this disease

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

cleaning and purifying the body, it will be manifested that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted—a person's disease in use, according to direction, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicine in the world for carrying out this

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors (the cause of disease) in an easy and **NATURAL MAN-**

NER) and thereby every day

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

because every man is rapidly driven from the study.

The **INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS**, have been prepared with great care, can be obtained without four years before the American public; and we can be informed of the regularly appointed Agents, Merchants, Traders, Druggists, Apothecaries, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the U. S. States.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Doctor's Office, 15 Hanover Street, Boston.—Price, 50 cents.

For sale, in this place by T. CROCKER & by the Agents for the Doctor's Medicine throughout the County.—[See below]

**THE MOST HIGHLY
APPROVED MEDICINE
NOW IN GENERAL USE FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL
DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.**

The **INDIAN VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSA** is believed to be the most popular medicine ever known in America, for Coughs, Cold, Asthma, Consumption, Whooping-Cough, Spitting of Blood, Influenza, Pain in the Stomach, Shortness of Breath, and all other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and lungs.

It affords wonderful relief to those laboring under these complaints, and the use of one bottle will easily the most incredulous that they possess healing power above

EVERYTHING HERETOFORE DISCOVERED.

Each bottle is a "Treatise on Consumption, its causes

symptoms and cure," with full and particular directions for using the Balsam, what food, drinks, bathing, air, exercise, &c., should be used.

This valuable Healing Cough Balsam,

Possessing the restorative virtues of many Roots and Rau-Plants, which have been prepared with great care, can be obtained of the regularly appointed Agents, Merchants, Traders, Druggists, Apothecaries, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the U. S. States.

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